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ABSTRACT

The Model 3 communication skills lexicon consists of three lists of words developed by the Southwest Regional Laboratory (SWRL) for use in communication skills instruction in K-6. This report documents the procedures followed in compiling the entry lexicon, the first component of the Model 3 communication skills lexicon. The entry lexicon is defined as those words learned by children before entering kindergarten. Minor revisions of the inclusion-exclusion criteria as defined in Cronnell (1971) are explained, and a comparison is made with the Model 2 lexicon. Separate lists are included for proper names; literary, fictional, and historical names; contractions; and phrases. Also noted are some observations about the organization and character of the speech of kindergarten children. (Author/RB)

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SOUTHWEST REGIONAL LABORATORY TECHNICAL NOTE

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SPECIFICATION OF THE MODEL 3 ENTRY LEXICON

Mary Rhode

ABSTRACT

The procedures followed in compiling the entry lexicon for a Model 3 communication skills lexicon are described. Minor revisions of the inclusion-exclusion criteria as defined in Cronnell (1971c) are explained, and a comparison is made with the Model 2 lexicon. Separate lists have been included for: proper names, literary, fictional, and historical names, contractions, and phrases. Also noted are some observations about the organization and character of the speech of kindergarten children.

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SPECIFICATION OF THE MODEL 3 ENTRY LEXICON*

Mary Rhode

The first stage in the design of the Model 3 Communication Skills lexicon is the identification of the entry lexicon. This paper defines the procedures used in specifying the entry lexicon, and lists the results in five appendices with frequencies noted below:

Entry list	2035
Proper names	611
Literary, fictional, and historical names	27
Contractions	43
Phrases	<u>38</u>

Total: 2754

SOURCES AND PROCEDURES

Four sources were consulted to obtain an entry lexicon which represents word use: Kolson (1960), Murphy (1957), Weaver (1955), and Entwistle (1966).¹ Kolson, as the most recent and comprehensive study, was the basic source. All words from this study were included. From Murphy, a summary of seven studies made primarily in New England, words with a frequency of five or more were included. Because of the geographic limitations of Weaver's study, words occurring in at least three classrooms with a total frequency of five or more, or in at least

*For a definition of an entry lexicon see Cronnell (1971b).

¹For more comprehensive discussions of sources see Cronnell (1971c and 1969).

two classrooms with a total frequency of ten or more, were included. Entwistle, a word-association study, provided those words which occurred at least twice as responses to one stimulus. Although it would have been desirable to have had word studies from all parts of the United States, it was felt that those that were available offered a wider geographic sampling than had previously been possible. However, it should be realized that weather and cultural influences account for locally active words that are not characteristic of all areas.

The final entry lexicon was formed by including those words which occurred in two or more of the above four sources. The result was a set of over 2,000 words representative of the active vocabulary of children entering kindergarten (see Appendix A). Every effort was made to obtain not only as complete and accurate a lexicon as possible, but also, one based on objective and authoritative sources.

The principal authorities for determining word status were *Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary* (1967, hereafter referred to as *Webster's*), and *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* (1969, *The AHD*). Cronnell (1971c) indicated only *Webster's*; *The AHD* was added because it is more recent and lists many new items not contained in *Webster's*. As expected, the inclusion-exclusion criteria as defined in Cronnell (1971c) proved to be only partly adequate in anticipating the regularities, as well as irregularities, of the language. The criteria which had to be added are specified and explained below. It should be remembered that, in addition to satisfying the requirements of an inclusion standard, a word in the

entry lexicon also had to occur in two or more of the four sources. Consequently, many of these criteria will be reflected more in the general than in the entry lexicon.

REVISIONS OF INCLUSION-EXCLUSION CRITERIA

As suggested in Cronnell (1971c), when the compilation was in progress, a few problems arose which required minor revisions of some of the inclusion-exclusion criteria.

The conditions under which an inflected verb was listed, namely the separate main entry of -ing and -ed forms in *Webster's* or *The AHD*, revealed some possible inconsistencies in the policies and practices employed by current lexicographers. For example, washing, sweeping, and sewing are listed as entries, but ironing, cleaning, cooking, and other common household tasks are not. To fill in these gaps, a frame to determine the appropriateness of nouns was devised: "What it/he needs is a (good)____," e.g., cleaning. This balances the objective frame for adjectives: "It/he is very____" (cf, Francis, 1958), e.g., thrilling.

The inclusion of alternative spellings was interpreted broadly. Because only sources based on speech were used, any alternative spelling was counted, since the pronunciation does not determine a particular spelling. For instance, if a source listed doggie, it was entered as both doggie and doggy. Thus, the number of spelled words will be greater than the number of spoken words.

It was further decided that onomatopoeic expressions in reduplicated form in the sources would be entered in the lexicon as hyphenated (e.g.,

arf-arf). This decision was made independently of dictionaries which omit many such forms used by children. However, if any onomatopoeic term was listed in single form in one source (e.g., choo) and in reduplicated form in another (e.g., choo-choo), the single form was used in the lexicon.

The items TV and OK presented unusual problems. As Cronnell (1971c) indicated, abbreviations were to be listed separately and not included in the entry list. OK is a unique form explained by Cronnell (1970) in a footnote. "The Berdiansky et al. [1969, separate contraction] listing also includes OK, which actually is neither a contraction nor an abbreviation; it is a separate lexical item..." But TV and OK qualified for inclusion on the entry list by their occurrences in three sources each. Also, TV is a main entry in *The AHD* and OK is a main entry in both *Webster's* and *The AHD*. Because of these authoritative assignments of "word" status, and the recognition of their increasingly-higher frequency usages in modern day English, it was decided to include them in the entry lexicon.

The last inclusion criteria was added when it was discovered that much of the final entry lexicon consisted of closed sets in everyday use (e.g., days of the week, seasons, months, number names, etc.). Occasionally words were missing from otherwise complete sets, and this omission was considered to be coincidental and probably due to sampling effects. Therefore, if three-fourths or more of the words in a closed set were found in two or more sources, and the remaining words were found in only one source, then all words in the set were included in the final entry lexicon. All possible closed sets were not defined.

Every effort was made to establish all the criteria necessary to account for the vocabulary used by children. However, it should be realized that, through either the human error possible in tabulating thousands of words, or a methodological error in overlooking some facet of language which was not reflected in the sources used, this list may not be completely free from error.

COMPARISON WITH BERDIANSKY, CRONNELL, AND KOEHLER

Since the 9,000-word vocabulary list of Berdiansky, Cronnell, and Koehler (1969, hereafter referred to as BCK) was the Model 2 Communication Skills lexicon, a comparison of the two proved interesting. There were 101 words added that had not been included in the BCK list, or approximately 5% of the total entry compilation. Of these 101 words, 65, or 3.2% of the total entry lexicon, were added under the expanded inclusion criteria, which assigns noun or adjective status to certain -ing and -ed forms: 59 as separate main entries in *Webster's* or *The AHD*, and six by the application of the aforementioned frames. Thus, two-thirds of the additional words are inflected forms. It is suspected that some -ing and -ed forms are not actually in kindergarten children's vocabularies as nouns or adjectives. However, since the sources do not differentiate on grounds of usage, they were included. Five words were included because they represented alternate spellings; one onomatopoeic child word (choo) was added; two slang words (yeah and OK) in use by young children are recognized by *Webster's*. Since the BCK lexicon was based primarily on the Rinsland (1945) study of words written by children, grades 1-8, and this entry lexicon is based on

studies of the speech of kindergarten children, some additional lexical items might be expected, including some that would reflect cultural changes. At least 14 words in the present entry lexicon but not in BCK seemed to be considered new: cruiser, drive-in, dungarees, easel, jeans, Kleenex, nylon, plastic, ponytail, sandbox, spaceship, speedboat, sprinkler, and TV. The two words, easel and sandbox, may represent changes in kindergarten curriculum and the increase of nursery schools.

COMPARISON WITH JOHNSON'S BEGINNING READING VOCABULARY

A comparison was also made with Johnson's (1971) basic vocabulary list of 306 high frequency words to be used for beginning reading. The words in this compilation were limited to the 500 most commonly used words in the Kučera and Francis (1967) study, and were drawn solely from the New England-based study by Murphy and others (1957) of children's oral speech, used also as one of four sources for the entry list. A major difference between the two studies is that Johnson included words that met the criterion frequency at both kindergarten and first grade levels, whereas the current study included words only at the kindergarten level. Even so, all of the Johnson words were included in the Model 3 entry lexicon except three (i.e., art, plan, and women), which Johnson included for their first grade frequency. It would appear that the Johnson vocabulary list for beginning reading is much more limited than the entry lexicon and does not anticipate a beginning reading program at the kindergarten level.

PROPER NAMES

The tendency for children to use proper names for identification of toys and pets as well as people is an indication of the importance of proper names in their active vocabulary. Even at the adult level, names comprise up to 9% of the reading vocabulary (Engels, 1968) and are certainly necessary for the writing of children's stories. Thus, in addition to the entry lexicon words described above, 611 English proper names are included (see Appendix B). Not all kindergarten children are expected to know all the names listed; many will know others that are not listed.

The primary source was Cronnell (1971d). This study was replicated and a few deletions and additions resulted, conditioned primarily by the changing popularity and, therefore, frequency of names. The criteria for selection of surnames were changed slightly. First, in view of the ultimate purpose to be accomplished, the 25 highest frequency surnames in Social Security records was judged sufficient. Cronnell (1971d), already contained 22 surnames, some of which were duplicated in the Social Security records. With the ambiguity of many first and surnames, the total possible number increased. Second, the source of these added surnames was changed to the 1970 edition of *The New York Times Encyclopedic Almanac*, because of the delay in obtaining the 1972 edition.

Of the total 611 names, 519 function exclusively as first names (e.g., Jeff and Elizabeth), 20 are usually surnames only (e.g., Anderson and Jones) and 72 are ambiguous (e.g., Clifford and Morris). It should perhaps be mentioned that, of the 519 first names, some represent

alternate spellings (e.g., Cathy and Kathy), some are the diminutives often used for children (e.g., Billie and Annie), and some are simply nicknames derived from first names (e.g., Bob and Beth). Often the derived name achieves the same status as its more complete form, and children are given only the shortened form (e.g., Jeff from Jeffrey, and Kay from Katherine). Many stylized spellings, primarily in girls' names, become generally accepted (e.g., Toni and Faye). All of these variations conspire to swell the ranks of proper names, and selection of a working list becomes more subjective than is desirable. Unfortunately, reliable frequency lists of current names are nonexistent.

It was originally proposed that Mexican-American and Japanese-American names be included in the entry lexicon (Cronnell, 1971c). However, the contemporary status of such names in the United States is unclear, and there are no known reliable sources for deriving a small set of these names. Thus it has been decided to eliminate them from the study of a Model 3 Communication Skills lexicon. Should such names be desired in the course of program development, Cronnell (1971d) may be consulted as a tentative source.

LITERARY, FICTIONAL, AND HISTORICAL NAMES

Although three of the sources used for the entry lexicon obviously excluded all or almost all proper nouns from their studies, the frequent usage of the few that were included indicated they were too important in children's speech to be ignored. Murphy and others (1957) is the only source that included all such items, and they represent unusually high frequencies. Most are names in children's literature and may

indicate that the literary background of today's kindergarteners is not as barren as some may think. Furthermore, if the other sources had not excluded these names, many more would be listed (cf, inclusion criteria mentioned earlier). Because of the limitation of having only one source, all proper names with occurrences of 26 or more in Murphy and others (1957) were included. This resulted in a list of 27 (see Appendix C). Generally, television personalities (e.g., Roy Rogers, Superman, Wild Bill Hickock) were excluded in the belief that they were too dated.

Lists of local terms (e.g., Higgins Beach and San Fernando), trade names (e.g., Buick and Wheaties), and a potpourri of left-overs will be maintained for future reference, but will not be included in the entry lexicon.

CONTRACTIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

It became apparent in this study that children have learned to use a full set of contractions by the time they enter kindergarten. All of the contractions listed involved verbal auxiliaries and were either verb form + contracted negative morpheme or pronominal subject + contracted verbal.²

The 43 contractions (see Appendix D), which were usually found with relatively high frequency in three or four sources, fell into complete sets. Not was contracted on all inflected forms of the auxiliaries be, have, and do, as well as on can, could, will, would, should, and must. The only three forms missing that are found in dialects of English were needn't, mightn't, and oughtn't, and the last two are

²The one exception was let's.

used less frequently all the time.³ The verbs be, have, will, and had/would⁴ were all contracted on complete paradigmatic sets of personal pronouns, with one exception, it'd.⁵ (She'd and we'd occurred in only one source each, but were included to complete the set.)

Since being listed in *Webster's* or *The AHD* is a requirement for inclusion on the entry lexicon, only the above contractions were listed. However, there were complete sets of verbs be and will contracted on relative and interrogative pronouns (i.e., who, what, that) and incomplete sets of be and will contracted on adverbials (i.e., there, here, how, when, and why).⁶

The BCK lexicon with 54 contractions (Cronnell, 1970) contains six forms not found in any of the entry sources: all's, ma'am, needn't, o'er, 'tis, and 'twas. But BCK does not include there's, there'll, that'll, what'll, and where'd, which were found in several sources of kindergarten speech.

Because the sources for this lexicon were studies of speech rather than writing, abbreviations did not occur. However, two items which are in constant use (i.e., Mr. and Mrs.) are unique; they are never written in any other form without a possible change in context. According to

³May + not → mayn't and shall not → shan't are no longer found in most dialects.

⁴Had and would are ambiguous, both having the same contracted form, -'d.

⁵It'd is also missing on the BCK list (Cronnell, 1970).

⁶A total of 12 additional contractions not listed in the entry lexicon.

Webster's, for instance, missus can be either a wife or a mistress, with varying connotations. While the entry lexicon was based on speech, its form was necessarily graphic. Therefore, the abbreviated graphic forms, Mr. and Mrs., were included in order to represent the speech forms, /míster/ and /mísez/, with their specific semantic references.

PHRASES IN THE ENTRY LEXICON

Applying the same restrictions to units of two or more words as to single-word items, i.e., occurrence in at least two sources, a list of 38 phrases was obtained (see Appendix E). In a highly subjective analysis, approximately 23 phrases seemed to pertain to childhood interests and activities with some overlapping of common interests with adults (e.g., hot dog, roller skate, Sunday school), 13 pertained to children only by association (e.g., gas station, lawn mower, washing machine), and two were function-type phrases (i.e., all right and every time). Phrases do not form a part of the entry lexicon per se, but are listed to provide additional information about kindergarten speech.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS

Careful scrutiny of the final entry lexicon produced some interesting observations about the organization and character of the spoken language of kindergarten children. Although no attempt was made to organize all 2,000+ words into sets, many complete closed sets were observed:

Inflected forms of verb be

Modal auxiliary verbs

Subject and object personal pronouns

Possessive modifier pronouns

Possessive nominal pronouns

Two-thirds of the reflexive pronouns

Prepositions: 39⁷

Cardinal numbers to twenty, by tens⁸ to hundred, then thousand and million

Body parts: 27 found, and there were probably others

Relatives (family): all but niece and nephew

Seasons of the year

Months

Days of the week

Money names

Colors: 12 major colors, and there may be some color variations not found.

Holidays

Directions: strangely, north and south were missing.

This list represents only a small number of the categories that could be explored; but it is enough to indicate clearly that children have learned and categorized huge chunks of language by age five, and that they probably know all of the commonly used function words in the language.

⁷Group "F" function words (Fries, 1952).

⁸Four numbers missing here possibly did not happen to come out in the sampling. Also, zero was missing.

APPENDIX A
ENTRY LEXICON

a	airplane	another
able	alarm	answer
aboard	alike	ant
about	alive	antenna
above	all	any
absent	alligator	anybody
accident	allow	anyhow
ache	almost	anymore
across	alone	anyone
act	along	anything
acting	already	anyway
add	also	anywhere
address	always	apart
afraid	am	apartment
after	ambulance	apple
afternoon	America	applesauce
again	American	April
against	an	apron
ago	and	are
ah	angel	arm
ahead	angry	arms
air	animal	army

Note: Excluding proper names (Appendix B), literary, fictional, and historical names (Appendix C), contractions (Appendix D), and phrases (Appendix E).

around	badge	bathtub
arrow	badly	batter
as	bag	bay
ashtray	baggage	be
ask	bake	beach
asleep	ball	bead
at	balloon	bean
ate	banana	bear
attention	band	beard
attic	bandage	beat
August	bandaid	beater
aunt	bang	beautiful
auto	banjo	because
automatic	bank	become
automobile	bar	bed
awake	barber	bedroom
away	bark	bee
awful	barn	been
awhile	baseball	beer
baa	basement	before
baby	basket	began
back	basketball	begin
backwards	bat	behind
backyard	bath	being
bacon	bathe	believe
bad	bathroom	bell

belong	blind	bowl
belt	block	box
bench	blond	boxing
bend	blood	boy
bent	blouse	bracelet
berry	blow	brake
beside	blue	branch
best	board	brand
bet	boat	brave
better	body	bread
between	boil	break
bicycle	bomb	breakfast
big	bomber	brick
bike	bone	bride
bird	book	bridge
birdhouse	boot	bright
birdie	born	bring
birthday	borrow	broke
bit	bossy	broken
bite	both	broom
black	bother	brother
blackboard	bottle	brought
blanket	bottom	brown
bleed	bought	brownie
bless	bounce	brush
blew	bow	bubble
		bucket

buckle	butterfly	cap
bud	button	captain
bug	buy	car
buggy	by	card
build	bye	cardboard
building	cabbage	care
built	cabinet	careful
bulb	caboose	careless
bull	cage	carpenter
bullet	cake	carrot
bumblebee	calendar	carry
bump	California	carton
bumpy	call	cartoon
bun	calling	case
bunch	came	castle
bunk	camel	cat
bunny	camera	catch
burn	camp	catching
burned	can	caterpillar
burnt	candle	caught
bus	candy	cause
bush	cane	ceiling
bust	cannon	celery
busy	canoe	cellar
but	canteen	cement
butter	canyon	cent

center	choo	club
cereal	choose	coal
certainly	chop	coat
chain	Christmas	cocoa
chair	church	coconut
chalk	cigarette	coffee
chance	circle	coke
change	circus	cold
charge	city	collar
chase	clap	college
check	class	collie
cheese	clay	color
cherry	clean	colored
chest	cleaning	coloring
chew	climb	comb
chick	clip	come
chicken	clock	coming
chief	close	company
child	closed	conductor
children	closet	cone
chimney	cloth	connect
chin	clothes	cook
Chinese	clothespin	cookie
chip	cloud	cool
chocolate	cloudy	cop
choke	clown	copy

cord	crawl	cut
corn	crayon	cute
corner	crazy	cutting
cornflake	cream	dad
cost	crease	daddy
cot	creek	damp
cotton	creep	dance
couch	crib	dancer
cough	crocodile	dandy
could	crooked	dangerous
count	cross	dare
counter	crossing	dark
country	crow	darn
couple	crowd	date
course	crown	daughter
cousin	cruiser	day
cover	crumb	dead
cow	crush	dear
cowboy	cry	December
crab	crying	decide
crack	cup	decorate
cracked	cupboard	decoration
cracker	cupcake	deep
cradle	curl	deer
cranberry	curly	delicious
crash	curtain	deliver

delivery	doctor	drew
dentist	does	drier
design	dog	drift
desk	doing	drink
dessert	doll	drinking
destroy	dollar	drip
diamond	dolly	dripping
diaper	done	drive
did	donkey	drive-in
die	door	driver
diet	dot	driving
difference	double	drop
different	doughnut	dropping
difficult	down	drove
dig	downstairs	drown
dime	downtown	drugstore
dingdong	dozen	drum
dinner	drain	dry
dirt	drank	duck
dirty	draw	dug
disappear	drawer	dump
dish	drawing	dungarees
disturb	dream	dust
ditch	dress	duty
dive	dresser	each
do	dressing	eagle

ear
earache
early
earring
earth
earthquake
easel
east
Easter
easy
eat
eaten
edge
egg
eight
eighteen
either
elastic
electric
electricity
elephant
elevator
eleven
else
empty
end
enemy

energy
engine
engineer
enjoy
enough
enter
envelope
equipment
erase
eraser
escape
even
ever
every
everybody
everyday
everyone
everything
everywhere
exactly
except
excited
excuse
exercise
explode
extra

eye
face
fact
factory
fair
fairy
fake
fall
family
fan
fancy
far
fare
farm
farmer
farther
fast
fasten
fat
father
faucet
fault
favorite
feather
February
fed

feed	firemen	food
feel	fireplace	fool
feeling	first	foot
feelings	fish	football
feet	fishing	for
fell	fist	forest
fence	fit	forget
fender	five	forgot
fertilizer	fix	fork
fever	fixed	fort
few	fixing	fought
field	flag	found
fierce	flame	four
fifteen	flashlight	fourteen
fifty	flat	fox
fight	few	frame
fill	float	free
filling	floor	freeze
film	flour	freezer
find	flow	freight
fine	flower	fresh
finger	fluffy	Friday
fingernail	fly	friend
finish	flying	frog
finished	fold	from
fire	follow	front
fireman		

frost	germ	got
frosting	get	gown
frosty	ghost	grab
froze	giant	grade
frozen	gift	grandfather
fruit	giraffe	grandma
full	girl	grandmother
fun	give	grandpa
funnies	glad	grape
funny	glass	grapefruit
fur	glasses	grass
furnace	glove	grasshopper
furniture	glue	gravy
fuss	go	gray
gallop	goat	great
game	gobble	green
gang	God	grew
garage	goes	grocery
garbage	gold	ground
garden	goldfish	group
gas	golf	grow
gasoline	gone	guard
gate	good	guess
gather	good-by	guest
gave	good-bye	gum
gee	gorilla	gun
	gosh	

guy	hate	her
ha	have	here
had	hay	hers
ha-ha	he	herself
hair	head	hey
haircut	headache	hi
half	healthy	hid
halfway	heap	hide
hall	hear.	high
Halloween	heard	highway
ham	heart	hill
hamburger	heat	him
hammer	heater	himself
hamper	heaven	his
hand	heavy	hit
handkerchief	hedge	hold
handle	heel	holding
hang	held	hole
hanger	helicopter	holler
hanging	hello	holster
happen	helmet	home
happy	help	honey
hard	helper	hood
hardly	helping	hook
has	hem	hooked
hat	hen	horray
		hop

hope	ice-skate	January
horn	icicle	jar
horse	icy	jeans
horseshoe	idea	jello
hose	if	jelly
hospital	important	jet
hot	in	jingle
hotel	Indian	job
hour	inside	join
house	instant	joke
how	instead	juice
hug	into	July
huge	invitation	jump
huh	invite	June
hula	iron	jungle
hundred	ironing	junk
hung	is	just
hungry	island	kangaroo
hunt	it	keep
hunting	its	keeping
hurray	jack	kept
hurry	jacket	key
hurt	jack-o'-lantern	kick
husband	jail	kid
I	jam	kill
ice	janitor	kind

kindergarten	lap	lettuce
king	large	library
kiss	lasso	license
kitchen	last	lick
kite	late	licking
kitten	laugh	lie
kitty	laundry	lifesaver
Kleenex	law	lift
knee	lawn	light
knew	lay	like
knife	lazy	line
knit	lead	lining
knitting	leader	lion
knob	leaf	lip
knock	leak	lipstick
knot	lean	listen
know	learn	lit
lace	leather	little
ladder	leave	live
lady	left	living
laid	leg	lock
lake	lemon	log
lamb	lemonade	lollipop
lamp	lesson	lollypop
land	let	long
lantern	letter	look

loop	mailman	meat
loose	main	medicine
lose	make	meet
lost	making	meeting
lot	mama	melt
lots	mamma	member
loud	man	men
love	manner	meow
lovely	many	merry
lover	marble	merry-go-round
low	March	mess
luck	marked	met
lumber	market	metal
lump	marshmallow	mice
lunch	mask	middle
lying	match	might
ma	material	mile
machine	matter	milk
mad	mattress	milkman
made	May	million
magazine	maybe	mind
magic	me	mine
magnet	mean	minute
maid	meant	mirror
mail	measles	*miss
mailbox	measure	

*Also capitalized forms.

missing	move	neighbor
mistake	movie	nest
mister	moving	net
mitten	mow	never
mix	Mr.	new
mixed	Mrs.	news
mixer	much	newspaper
mommy	mud	next
Monday	muddy	nice
money	mumps	nickel
monkey	music	night
monster	must	nighttime
month	my	nine
moo	myself	nineteen
moon	nail	no
mop	name	nobody
more	nap	noise
morning	napkin	noisy
most	naughty	none
motel	navy	noon
mother	near	nose
motor	nearly	not
motorboat	neck	note
mountain	necklace	nothing
mouse	need	November
mouth	needle	now

number	open	pail
nurse	opening	paint
nursery	operate	painting
nut	operation	pair
nylon	or	pajamas
oar	orange	pan
oat	orchestra	pancake
oatmeal	ornament	pants
obey	other	papa
ocean	ouch	paper
o'clock	our	parade
October	ours	pardon
of	out	parent
off	outdoors	park
office	outfit	parrot
often	outlaw	part
oh	outside	partner
oil	oven	party
OK	over	pass
okay	owl	passenger
old	own	past
olive	pack	paste
on	package	pat
once	pad	patient
one	page	paw
onion	paid	pay
only		

pea	pie	plow
peach	piece	plug
peanut	pig	pocket
pear	pigeon	pocketbook
peek	pile	poem
peel	pill	point
peep	pillow	pointed
peg	pilot	poison
pen	pin	poke
pencil	pinch	pole
penny	pineapple	police
people	pink	policeman
pepper	pipe	polish
perfume	pit	polite
permanent	pitcher	pond
person	place	pony
pet	plain	ponytail
petticoat	plane	pool
phone	plant	poor
phonograph	plastic	pop
piano	plate	popcorn
pick	play	popsicle
picked	playground	porch
pickle	playhouse	post
picnic	please	pot
picture	plenty	potato

pound	purple	rake
pour	purse	ran
powder	push	ranch
power	pushing	rang
pray	pussy	rat
prayer	put	rather
present	puzzle	reach
president	quarter	read
press	queen	reading
pretend	question	ready
pretty	quick	real
pretzel	quiet	really
print	quit	reason
prize	quite	recess
probably	rabbit	record
program	race	red
promise	radiator	regular
protect	radio	reindeer
pudding	radish	reins
puddle	raft	remember
pull	rag	remind
pump	railroad	repair
pumpkin	rain	report
punch	rainbow	rest
puppet	raincoat	ribbon
puppy	rainy	rich
	raise	ride

riding	rubbish	Saturday
rifle	rug	sauce
right	ruler	save
ring	run	saw
ripe	rung	say
river	running	saying
road	rush	scare
roar	sack	scared
roast	sad	scarf
rock	saddle	school
rocket	safe	scissors
rod	said	scout
rode	sail	scrap
roll	sailboat	scratch
roof	sailing	scream
room	sailor	screen
rooster	salad	screw
root	salt	scribble
rope	salute	scrub
rose	same	sea
rotten	sand	seal
round	sandal	seat
row	sandbox	second
rub	sandwich	secret
rubber	sang	see
rubbers	sat	seed

seem	sheet	sidewalk
seen	shelf	sight
self	shell	sign
sell	shepherd	silk
send	sheriff	silly
sent	shine	silo
September	shingle	silver
serve	shiny	simple
service	ship	sing
set	shirt	sink
seven	shiver	sir
seventeen	shoe	sissy
sew	shoot	sister
sewing	shop	sit
shade	short	sitting
shadow	shot	six
shake	should	sixteen
shaker	shoulder	size
shall	shout	skate
shampoo	shovel	skeleton
shape	show	skin
share	shower	skinny
sharp	shrimp	skip
shave	shut	skirt
she	sick	skunk
sheep	side	sky

slap	sneeze	sorry
sled	snow	sound
sleep	snowball	soup
sleepy	snowman	sour
sleeve	snowplow	space
sleigh	so	spaceship
slept	soap	spaghetti
slice	sock	spank
slide	soda	spanking
slip	sofa	spark
slipper	soft	speak
slippery	sold	speaking
slow	soldier	special
slowly	some	speed
small	somebody	speedboat
smart	someone	spell
smash	someplace	spend
smell	something	spider
smile	sometime	spill
smock	sometimes	spin
smoke	somewhere	splash
smooth	son	spoil
snack	song	sponge
snake	soon	spooky
snap	sore	spoon

spot	steer	street
spread	stem	streetcar
spring	step	stretch
sprinkle	stick	strike
sprinkler	sticker	string
square	sticky	strip
squeak	still	stripe
squeeze	sting	strong
squirrel	stir	struck
squirt	stitch	stuck
stage	stocking	stuff
stagecoach	stole	stung
stair	stomach	stupid
stall	stone	such
stamp	stood	sucker
stand	stool	sugar
standing	stop	suit
star	store	suitcase
start	storm	summer
state	story	sun
station	stove	sunburn
stay	straight	Sunday
steak	strap	sung
steal	straw	sunny
steam	strawberry	sunshine
steel	stream	supper

suppose	tall	thank
supposed	tan	Thanksgiving
sure	tap	that
surprise	tape	the
swam	tar	their
sweater	taste	them
sweep	tattletale	then
sweet	taught	there
swell	taxi	these
swim	tea	they
swimming	teach	thick
swing	teacher	thin
swinging	tear	thing
switch	tease	think
sword	teeth	thinking
table	telephone	thirsty
tablecloth	telescope	thirteen
tablet	television	thirty
tack	tell	this
tadpole	temperature	those
tag	ten	though
tail	tent	thought
take	terrible	thousand
taken	test	thread
taking	Texas	three
talk	than	threw

throat	toilet	trace
through	told	track
throw	tomato	tractor
thumb	tomorrow	traffic
thunder	ton	trailer
Thursday	tongue	train
ticket	tonight	tray
tide	too	treasure
tie	took	treat
tiger	tool	tree
tight	toot	triangle
till	tooth	trick
time	toothbrush	tricycle
times	toothpaste	tried
tin	toothpick	trim
tiny	top	trimming
tip	tore	trip
tire	torn	trouble
tired	toss	trout
tissue	touch	truck
to	touched	true
toast	touching	trunk
toaster	towel	truth
today	tower	try
toe	town	trying
together	toy	tub

tube	understand	voice
Tuesday	underwear	vote
tug	uniform	wade
tumble	unless	waffle
tunnel	untie	wagon
turkey	until	wait
turn	up	wake
turning	upon	walk
turtle	upside	walking
TV	upstairs	wall
twelve	uptown	wallet
twenty	us	walnut
twice	use	want
twin	used	war
twirl	vacation	warm
twist	vacuum	was
to	valentine	wash
two	vanilla	washing
type	vase	Washington
typewriter	vegetable	waste
ugly	veil	watch
umbrella	very	water
uncle	vine	watermelon
uncover	violet	wave
under	violin	wax
underneath	visit	way
		we

wear	white	won
wearing	who	wonder
weather	whole	wonderful
wedding	whose	wood
Wednesday	why	wooden
weed	wide	woods
week	wife	wool
weekend	wiggle	word
weigh	wild	wore
welcome	will	work
well	win	worked
went	wind	working
were	window	works
west	windshield	world
wet	windy	worm
whale	wing	would
what	winter	wrap
wheel	wipe	wreck
when	wire	wrecked
whenever	wish	wrestle
where	witch	wrestling
which	with	write
while	without	writing
whisker	woke	wrong
whisper	wolf	wrote
whistle	woman	yard

yea

yeah

year

yell

yellow

yes

yesterday

yet

you

young

your

yours

yourself

zipper

zoo

APPENDIX B
PROPER NAMES

Abby	Ann	Bernice
Abigail	Anna	Bernie
Adam	Anne	Bert
Adele	Annette	Bessie
Adrienne	Annie	Beth
Agnes	Anthony	Betsy
Al	April	Betty
Alan	Audrey	Bev
Albert	Archie	Beverly
Alex	Arlene	Bill
Alexander	Arnold	Billy
Alice	Art	Bob
Alfred	Arthur	Bobbie
Allan	Barbara	Bobby
Allen	Barry	Bonnie
Allison	Bart	Boyd
Amy	Bea	Brad
Anderson	Beatrice	Brenda
Andrea	Becky	Brent
Andrew	Ben	Brian
Andy	Benjamin	Brigit
Angela	Bernadette	Brown
Anita	Bernard	Bruce

Bud	Christine	David
Buddy	Christopher	Davis
Burt	Chuck	Dean
Cal	Cindy	Debby
Calvin	Claire	Deborah
Candace	Clark	Debra
Cara	Clara	Denise
Carla	Cliff	Dennis
Carl	Clifford	Denny
Carol	Clyde	Derek
Carolyn	Colleen	Diana
Carrie	Connie	Diane
Cary	Constance	Dick
Catherine	Cora	Dinah
Cathleen	Craig	Dolores
Cathy	Curt	Don
Cecilia	Curtis	Donald
Charlene	Cynthia	Donna
Charles	Dale	Doreen
Charlie	Dan	Doris
Charlotte	Dana	Dorothy
Cheryl	Daniel	Dot
Chester	Danny	Doug
Chet	Darrel	Douglas
Chris	Dave	Dudley

Dwayne	Ethel	Gerry
Dwight	Eugene	Gertrude
Earl	Eunice	Gil
Ed	Eva	Gilbert
Eddie	Eve	Ginger
Edgar	Evelyn	Ginny
Edith	Faith	Glen
Edmund	Fay	Glenn
Edna	Faye	Gloria
Edward	Florence	Gordon
Edwin	Fran	Grace
Eileen	Frances	Green
Elaine	Francis	Greg
Eleanor	Frank	Gregory
Elizabeth	Fred	Gwen
Ella	Freddie	Gwendolyn
Ellen	Frederick	Hal
Ellis	Gail	Hall
Eloise	Gary	Hank
Elsie	Gay	Harold
Emily	Gene	Harriet
Eric	Genevieve	Harris
Ernest	George	Harry
Ernie	Gerald	Harvey
Esther	Geraldine	Hazel

Heather	Janet	Johnson
Heidi	Janice	Jon
Helen	Jay	Jonathan
Henry	Jean	Jones
Herb	Jeannette	Joseph
Herbert	Jeannie	Josephine
Herman	Jeannine	Joy
Hill	Jeff	Joyce
Holly	Jeffrey	Judith
Hope	Jennie	Judy
Howard	Jennifer	Julia
Howie	Jerome	Julie
Hubert	Jerry	June
Hugh	Jessica	Karen
Imogene	Jill	Kate
Irene	Jim	Katherine
Isabel	Jimmy	Kathleen
Jack	Jo	Kathryn
Jackie	Joan	Kathy
Jackson	Joanna	Katie
Jacob	Joanne	Kay
Jacqueline	Jody	Keith
Jake	Joe	Ken
James	Joel	Kenneth
Jan	John	Kenny
Jane	Johnny	Kent
		Kevin

Kirk	Lois	Marguerite
Kitty	Lola	Marian
Kristen	Lon	Marie
Kurt	Lora	Marilyn
Lana	Loretta	Marion
Lance	Lori	Marjorie
Lanny	Lorraine	Mark
Larry	Lou	Marlene
Laura	Louie	Marsha
Laurie	Louis	Martha
Lawrence	Louise	Martin
Lee	Lucille	Mary
Len	Lucy	Marvin
Leon	Lynn	Matt
Leonard	Mabel	Matthew
Les	Mac	Maureen
Leslie	Mack	Maurice
Lester	Madeline	Max
Lew	Maggie	May
Lewis	Malcolm	Melanie
Libby	Manny	Melinda
Lil	Marcia	Melissa
Lillian	Margaret	Melvin
Linda	Margery	Michael
Lisa	Margie	Michelle
Lloyd	Margo	Mickey

Mike	Noreen	Priscilla
Mildred	Norma	Rachel
Miles	Oliver	Rae
Miller	Olivia	Ralph
Milt	Owen	Randolph
Milton	Pam	Randy
Molly	Pamela	Ray
Moore	Parker	Raymond
Morris	Pat	Rebecca
Myron	Patricia	Reed
Nadine	Patrick	Rex
Nan	Patsy	Richard
Nancy	Patty	Rick
Naomi	Paul	Rita
Nat	Paula	Rob
Natalie	Pauline	Robert
Nathan	Peggy	Roberts
Nathaniel	Penelope	Roberta
Neal	Penny	Robin
Ned	Pete	Robinson
Neil	Peter	Rodney
Nellie	Peterson	Roger
Nelson	Phil	Roland
Nicholas	Phillip	Ron
Nick	Phyllis	Ronald
Nora	Polly	Ronnie

Rosalie	Sidney	Timothy
Rose	Smith	Tina
Rosemary	Spencer	Toby
Ross	Stan	Todd
Roy	Stanley	Tom
Rudolph	Stella	Tommy
Rudy	Stephanie	Toni
Russell	Stephen	Tony
Ruth	Steve	Trudy
Sally	Stewart	Turner
Sam	Stu	Valerie
Sammy	Stuart	Van
Samuel	Sue	Vance
Sandra	Susan	Vera
Sandy	Susanne	Vic
Sara	Susie	Vicky
Sarah	Sylvia	Victor
Scott	Taylor	Victoria
Sean	Ted	Virginia
Sharon	Terry	Vivian
Sheila	Thelma	Walker
Shelley	Theodore	Walt
Sherman	Theresa	Walter
Sherry	Thomas	Wanda
Shirley	Thompson	Ward
Sid	Tim	Warren

Wayne

Wendy

Wesley

White

Wilbur

Will

William

Williams

Wilson

Young

APPENDIX C

LITERARY, FICTIONAL, AND HISTORICAL NAMES

Alice in Wonderland	Jack and Jill	Peter Rabbit
Annie Oakley	Jesus	Rudolph
Black Sambo	Jesus Christ	Santa
Bugs Bunny	Lassie	Santa Claus
Captain Hook	Little Red Riding Hood	The Three Bears
Disneyland	Mickey Mouse	Tinker Bell
Davy Crockett	Mother Goose	The Ugly Duckling
Donald Duck	Mother Hubbard	
Goldilocks	Peter Cottontail	
Humpty Dumpty	Peter Pan	

APPENDIX D
CONTRACTIONS

ain't	I'm	they've
aren't	isn't	wasn't
can't	it'd	we'd
couldn't	it'll	we'll
didn't	it's	we're
doesn't	I've	weren't
don't	let's	we've
hadn't	mustn't	won't
hasn't	she'd	wouldn't
haven't	she'll	you'd
he'd	she's	you'll
he'll	shouldn't	you're
he's	they'd	you've
I'd	they'll	
I'll	they're	

APPENDIX E

PHRASES

all right	ferris wheel	peanut butter
animal cracker	finger paint	post office
bean blower	fire engine	potato chip
billy goat	fire station	record player
bubble gum	gas station	roller skate
chicken pox	ginger ale	rolling pin
Christmas tree	hot dog	station wagon
Coca Cola	ice cream	steering wheel
dining room	jelly bean	Sunday school
dump truck	kitty cat	tape recorder
Easter bunny	lawn mower	washing machine
Easter egg	machine gun	White House
every time	north pole	

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